

## TO REOPEN WIRELESS TELEGRAPH

### Annual Meeting of Inter-Island System.

(From Thursday's daily.)

**W**IRELESS telegraph affairs in Hawaii were thoroughly discussed at the annual meeting of the shareholders and directors of the Inter-Island Telegraph Company, held yesterday afternoon in the office of F. J. Cross, Stangenwald building, and in certain negotiations which are now pending are successful, a local financial house will place funds in the hands of the directors with which to reopen the system, which has been closed since November last. It was stated by Manager Cross in his verbal report of the condition of the Inter-Island Telegraph Company that Marconi had broken his contract with the local company by not furnishing it with duplicating mechanism and necessary materials to rehabilitate the poles at the various stations, and this fact caused the company to suspend its operations. Mr. Cross also stated that while on a business trip to the mainland he had secured tubes for the poles and had arranged to rearrange the system when it was found necessary from lack of funds to shut down. The salaries of the operators were in arrears, certain members of the directorate had given notes to the banks for the payment of back salaries, and had done everything in their individual capacities to keep the system in operation, but all to no purpose. The stockholders who failed to pay their assessments and still refuse to do so are blamed for the failure of the company to keep its plant in operation, and their utter refusal to pay the assessments has reduced the company to a bank account of \$5 and even this has been garnished.

There were some among the directors who had at previous times voiced their doubts as to the system proving successful. At yesterday's meeting, however, even these men expressed their absolute faith in the value of the wireless telegraph system from a broad commercial standpoint, and said they were willing to put their shoulders to the wheel and assist in bringing about negotiations which would put the company again on its feet. All that was needed at present was enough money to guarantee the salaries of the operators for the various island stations, fit in the new tubes and replenish the batteries. This done, the messages could be sent as well as when the system was at its best. It developed during the meeting that the tubes had become non-sensitive, and would not respond to a wave. When Manager Cross was in most need of new supplies, the rupture ensued between the company and Marconi, and the system then became practically useless. Since November nothing has been done in the way of transmitting messages.

Those present at the meeting were Manager and President F. J. Cross, Secretary W. R. Farrington, Treasurer C. J. Hutchins, R. C. Brown, J. H. Fisher, Robert Catton, and W. H. Hoogs. There were 107 shares out of 200 represented. Treasurer Hutchins made a verbal report, saying the \$2 in the bank, which had been garnished. There was an indebtedness of \$3,000, Robert Catton being the principal creditor. There was \$14,000 in assessments unpaid which could not be brought in, none of the shareholders evincing a disposition to yield up a cent of what was due. Even those who had continually paid their assessments had now joined the others.

Manager Cross said that after the system opened on March 2, 1901, and for three months afterward it did not pay expenses or interest, largely owing to the inefficiency of the operators. At the end of that time the system was working satisfactorily. About that time Marconi demanded the balance of the claim due him, which not being forthcoming, he refused to supply any more material; consequently the tubes began to play out, and the manager not being able to get any more, the system began to work poorly, until on November 25 they shut down entirely, no messages getting through after that date. Mr. Cross left for the States in September, his object being to get new tubes, so that he could make the repairs himself. He returned with some of the material and he has made tubes which work satisfactorily, but now there is no money to install the operators again. When the tubes were sent to the stations, the batteries were found to be very weak. Treasurer Hutchins procured new batteries here and forwarded them, but many are still on the landing docks on the various islands, there being no money to move them to the stations. There is no fault in the system, which has been demonstrated to work as promised, but the company has been operating on short capital, owing to the stockholders having failed to pay in their assessments.

Mr. Cross said he would turn back his promoter's stock in order that paid-up stock could be given to the stockholders for what they had paid in, and he suggested that the proposition mentioned at a former directors' meeting, that the capital be reduced from \$100,000 to \$50,000, be adopted.

W. H. Hoogs favored the reduction of the capital. He said there had been too many "peanut stockholders" in the com-

## VAGRANT HONOLULU.



Plenty of Tramps Why Not Put Them on Street Work?

### Senator A. Russel Holds Two Jobs.

pany when it started, and these had really blocked the successful operation of the system, as they failed and positively refused to meet the assessment, agreed upon. The same had been true in the case of the Nahuiku plantation. He thought if men of financial standing could be brought into touch with the affairs of the company, the outlook would be bright. He had faith in the entire proposition, and wanted to see the system once more operating.

It was stated that the system had cost \$2,000, and there were now \$3,000 to be considered. On the new basis of reducing the capitalization, issuing paid-up stock to the assessable stockholders, and marketing the remaining stock, there would be a surplus after paying the debts, which would give the company a financial footing.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, F. J. Cross; vice president, W. W. Hall; secretary, W. R. Farrington; treasurer, Clinton J. Hutchins; auditor, R. C. Brown; These officers and the following named form the new directorate: C. A. De Cew, J. A. Magoon, E. O. White and W. H. Hoogs.

Upon motion of C. J. Hutchins, the directors decided to empower the directors to negotiate a loan to cover advances which may be obtained, and start the system again.

### A MOSQUITO NET PREVENTS CAPTURE

Charles Bon, a clerk in the bank of Bishop & Co., imagined himself in the role of Ajax, defying the lightning shortly after midnight yesterday morning, when he discovered a bold, bad burglar in the act of leaving his room, in the house of Mr. Jacobson, on Pensacola street. The mosquito netting covering the bank clerk's head, and the lack of a revolver, combined to defeat Mr. Bon in his attempt to capture the thief, who had the temerity to take away the bank clerk's coat, pants, a pair of suspenders, various articles of other wear, a brand new pair of shoes, a gold watch and \$5 in cash. Mr. Bon was chagrined that the burglar failed to take away a very fine belt which lay in plain sight. He trusts that the man who hypothesized his wardrobe will renew his visit to the house and take the belt, as it was a part of the suit he wore.

Mr. Bon occupies a room with two doors, one of them a lattice door opening out upon the front lanai. He was awakened by a movement of a chair in the room, and upon opening his eyes saw, by the dim gleam of a night lamp on a table, the retreating form of a man in the act of leaving the room, upon the lattice door. Time was short, and with a leap and a shout Mr. Bon attempted to jump into the middle of the room. The mosquito netting was nicely tucked in, and the bank clerk became entangled in it. The net came down, and for a few seconds Mr. Bon struggled to free himself from its folds. He shouted to the burglar to stop where he was or he would shoot.

"Stop where you are, thief, or I will all you with leaden pellets!" was Mr. Bon's demand. What surprised Mr. Bon was that the thief actually did

Senator Russel of Oahu does not intend to give up his post as government physician without a struggle. When Dr. Blake, the regular appointee, applied for a leave of absence for six months, he recommended that Dr. Russel be given the temporary appointment, and the Board of Health complied with the request. Later, it was learned that by the terms of the organic act Senator Russel is disqualified from holding the second appointment, and the commission was revoked and issued to Dr. Reid.

The Senator from Hawaii objects to the new appointment, however, and refuses to give up the registration books or turn over the drugs. Dr. Reid, in a communication to the Board of Health, says:

"Under another cover I send you my report for the month of December. After I received my appointment to the Oahu district I telephoned to Dr. Russel, and asked him where I could find the registration books, also what drugs he had, etc. Dr. Russel told me that he had the registration books, but declined to turn them over or receive a portion of the salary which went to me, claiming that the Board of Health had no business to appoint me while Mr. Blake held a commission for the district. I have made regular trips to Oahu, and have taken my drugs from Hilo. I find the district very easy to handle, owing to the numerous telephone lines throughout. You will find my report for the balance of the month of December very incomplete, not having been in the district long enough to answer many of the questions."

### SENATOR RUSSEL EXCEPTS.

Dr. Russel writes a lengthy letter to the board in which he says: "Since, according to section 16 of the organic act, I have no right to hold any commissions, I beg to return yours for cancellation. At the same time I call your attention to section 11 of the instructions to government physicians, according to which Dr. Charles Blake, having furnished a substitute, continues during his absence to remain the only commissioned agent of the Board of Health in this Oahu district. Therefore, no other commissions can be issued as long as the term of his leave does not expire, and as long as he does not tender his resignation, or was not removed by your honorable board for cause. Therefore, as well as for the reason, that the appropriation for the

stop, and looked around to see what kind of a gun was leveled at him. What he saw was a pajama-clad man just emerging from a snowy mass of mosquito netting, and no revolver in sight. The burglar gave utterance to a grunt and without dropping the bundle, as Mr. Bon expected and hoped he would do, he tripped lightly down the steps and passed quickly out of the yard by the front gate. When the astonished bank clerk made an inventory he found the suit he had worn that evening had disappeared, with the exception of the belt.

"I had a splendid view of the fellow's back, but I don't think I can identify

government physician for Oahu, like all others, is made on condition that government physicians should have their residence in their respective districts. I believe that the commission issued to Dr. Reid is not valid, he being unable to reside in two districts. I also beg to enclose a written authorization to me from Dr. Charles Blake to act in his stead, equivalent to a power of attorney. While section 16 of the organic act forbids my holding any commission, it does not in any way interfere with my civil right to act as a substitute to anybody under proper authorization, nor with the right to practice medicine granted to me by license and involving the right of consulting, assisting or substituting any colleague in his professional duties. Neither does it forbid me under proper authorization to draw Dr. Blake's salary for him and in his name. No new commissions, permanent or temporary, need to be issued; an acquiescence with the substitute furnished is all that is necessary.

As a matter of fact, neither Dr. Blake or myself would object to pass the substitution to any regular practitioner residing in Oahu, should there be any. Unfortunately, besides Kahuna, Christian Scientists, and those practicing homoeopathy, there are no others. We regret the liberality of the examining board issuing licenses to such persons, thus encouraging superstition and deceit at public expense and preventing the coming and settling of a regular practitioner in the district. Such were Dr. Blake's grounds when he requested me to act in his stead, and my reasons for accepting it. As a representative I take this opportunity to express in the name of the people of this district my protest against such policy of the board of examiners, as well as against any appointments by your honorable board of persons who have their residence elsewhere.

I will consider it a favor if the board please to mail the copy of this communication to the Auditor General, Attorney General and the Board of Medical Examiners. Very respectfully,

NICHOLAS RUSSEL, M.D.

The board decided to take no action further than to forward to Dr. Reid the registration blanks and other papers. Dr. Russel will be allowed to continue as Dr. Blake's substitute, but the salary of the office will go to Dr. Reid.

him by that," said Mr. Bon yesterday to a reporter. "He was not a large man, and may have been a Porto Rican, but I can't say as to that. I am sorry that he did not take that belt along, as it properly belongs to the suit he so generously availed himself of. I was about to send this advertisement to the Advertiser, as the belt only goes with that one suit."

WANTED—Will the gentleman who saw another gentleman in a front room of residence on Pensacola street at midnight, January 15, please call again, as he forgot the belt which belongs to the suit that he

removed, and pay for this advertisement.

"I am under the impression that the door which I found open was securely locked. All the man had to do was to insert his fingers through the lattice work and release the latch. He must have entered while an electric car was coming down the street, as that would make noise enough to drown out all other sounds. In leaving the room he evidently struck a chair, and that awoke me. I did not have a revolver when I called out to him to stop, but I expected he would drop the bundle. I miscalculated the strength of the spring which held up the mosquito netting, as it came down in a heap about me, and that gave the burglar a chance to get away."

### MASKED ROBBER CHASED CHEEK

M. A. Cheek, of the Bank of Hawaii, reported to the police yesterday that early yesterday morning he had been chased by a burglar, who threatened him with a dirk.

Mr. Cheek, who lives at the corner of Spencer and Magazine streets, says that about 3 o'clock while in bed, he heard a strange noise in the parlor. He got up and investigated, and found a man in the room. The robber, who was masked, drew a dirk and rushed at Cheek. Cheek fled, and the burglar pursued. When the lanai was reached the burglar turned and ran into the front yard.

After a while Cheek went to look for the man, who jumped from behind a hedge, where he was hiding and chased him back into the house. Then he made good his escape.

Last night Mr. Cheek reported to the police that two men had been seen by himself and a friend prowling about a neighbor's garden after dark. Officers were dispatched to the scene, but saw nothing suspicious in the vicinity of Mr. Cheek's residence.

### Frederick Warde Coming

W. W. Randall, business manager for Frederick Warde, announces that a Shakespearean season will be presented in Honolulu by Mr. Warde and his full company from May 8th to the 20th, at the Opera House. Full scenic productions will be given, and the repertoire includes one or two of the plays especially written for Mr. Warde.

### A Passing Newspaper.

The Star says, on what purports to be excellent authority, that the Republican will cease its issue on the next day of the month. The Robert Grievance Company will continue its job business and may publish a Sunday paper or some other weekly publication. It is represented that Judge Humphreys, having paid in \$1,000 per month deficit as long or longer than he can afford to, has concluded to call the paper off unless the other stockholders will assume the burden. They will not do.

### A Cold Burglary.

George Farr, who lives in Kalihi, had a visit from a burglar, who entered his house at Kalihi Tuesday night and robbed his refrigerator of a quantity of butter, etc.

## HAWAIIANS TO FIGHT ORIENTALS

### Longshoremen in Union for Work.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Hawaiian stevedores formed the Longshoremen's Union at the drill shed last evening after a meeting which lasted for several hours, starting late, owing to the fact that there were several company meetings on and the men in them wished to take part in the meeting. The gathering was the second one which had been held, and it was for the purpose of making the temporary organization permanent that the forces gathered last evening.

For an hour and a half before the meeting was called to order there was a busy crowd about the table signing the rolls of the organization, and when the meeting was under way it was found that at one time there were voting 130 men. After the long wait there had been several desertions, as there were no arrangements as to seating, and the men were tired. Finally Chairman Kaeo called the meeting to order, and the business of the evening was taken up. Paul Hipsa led in prayer, and it was decided that the meeting should at once proceed to the election of officers. On motion of Holi, it was decided that the officers should be a president, vice-president, secretary and assistant secretary, treasurer and assistant, and executive officer and assistant.

The election proceeded with H. J. Mossman and D. K. Kaeo as the candidates. The vote was taken by a show of hands, which was decidedly unsatisfactory, the result being that Kaeo received fifty-one and Mossman forty-one. For vice-president William Ollipau had sixty-one votes on the same method, but when this point had been reached there was such a show of dissatisfaction on the part of the members that the chair held that there should be voting by ballot and declared off all the previous voting. The ballots were prepared and upon the count being made the result showed a tie between the candidates for the presidency, each getting sixty-five votes. Upon this showing Mossman retired in favor of Kaeo, and the election proceeded. William Ollipau was chosen vice-president, Fred Kauwahi secretary, John Wise assistant secretary, Nikia treasurer, all the latter being selected unanimously.

As soon as the elections were over Mossman argued that the next step should be the selection of a committee of seven for the purpose of framing a constitution and by-laws for the government of the organization. He said that this action was necessary owing to the fact that it would take some time to get the proper kind of by-laws, as it would be wise to look into the charters of other societies. This was acceptable to the members of the union, and the chairman was authorized to make the selections. He named the following: J. K. Mossman, chairman; Capt. Holi, John Wise, Paul Hipsa, Fred Kauwahi, W. Ollipau and Capt. Nabora Hipsa.

This completed the work of the evening, and it was announced that the committee would meet for work at the Pacific Mail dock on Saturday at noon and that there would be another meeting of the union at the drill shed on next Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

It is understood to be the intention of the Longshoremen to organize as tightly as possible for the purpose of getting into shape to make a fight against the presence on the front of Oriental and other cheap labor. It is not the intention to get into a national organization, but the union will join the Trades and Labor Council. Many of the members expressed their desire to follow the lines laid down in the Advertiser as being those on which the labor men of the city are to fight against the presence of the Orientals away from the plantations.

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All Territorial officers and courts will close today, it being a legal holiday.



# MURDER IN FIRST DEGREE Such is Charge Against George Rosa.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

THE CORONER'S jury at the inquest held last night on the body of Joe Rosa, returned the following verdict:

That the said Joe Rosa came to his death in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1902, as the result of an injury to the skull, causing the formation of a blood clot and consequent pressure on the brain, said injury, so this jury believes, being the result of a blow from some sharp-pointed instrument in the hands of a person to this jury unknown.

A. M. BROWN, Coroner;  
GEO. B. CURTIS,  
WM. C. SCHNEIDER,  
H. M. AYRES,  
W. F. SABIN,  
HERMAN KUBEY,  
WM. D. WILDER.

George Rosa was last night formally charged by the High Sheriff with murder in the first degree and the case will come up for preliminary hearing in the District Court this morning. He is alleged to have killed his brother, Joe Rosa, at their home on Punchbowl street near Kinau street last Saturday night, by fracturing his skull with the point of a machinist's compass, thereby causing a blood clot to form on the brain.

The charge was preferred immediately after the coroner's jury had returned their verdict.

## AN IMPORTANT FIND.

Early yesterday morning Captain Parker visited the Rosa's residence for the purpose of searching for the weapon which caused Joe Rosa's death. A search through the house revealed nothing, but in the garden, incriminating evidence of a most important nature was discovered. Behind a board fence was found a putty knife without a handle and a heavy compass, such as is used by machinists. These were taken charge of by Captain Parker, who carried them to the police station. Later on they were turned over to Food Commissioner Storey for examination. During the afternoon Captain Parker gave Mrs. Joe Rosa a severe questioning, and she is said to have made a statement which threw considerable light on the mystery and justified the police in detaining her. She was released, however, at the conclusion of the inquest last night.

## THE INQUEST.

The first witness called was J. McKinnon, one of the clerks in the receiving station of the police department. He testified that three months ago George Rosa and Joe Rosa had a fight, in the course of which the former gashed Joe with a knife.

## DR. SHOREY.

This witness stated that he had examined the contents of the stomach of deceased and found no trace of alcohol. He said that he had analyzed certain dark stains on a compass given him by Captain Parker and had found them to be blood stains.

## DR. J. T. McDONALD.

Dr. McDonald testified that he had performed an autopsy, and that death was due to an injury to the head and brain. He said that Rosa had evidently been in the habit of drinking, but that death was not due to alcoholism. A punctured wound on the left temple had caused a blood clot to form on the brain. The instrument with which the injury was inflicted must have been very small in diameter for the external wound on the skull was insignificant, and the extent of the injury could only be ascertained by reflecting the scalp. The instrument had however penetrated the brain. The wound could have been made by a compass, such as was placed in his hands.

## DR. ALVAREZ.

The witness stated that about 11 p. m. on Sunday George Rosa came to his house and asked him to come and see his brother, who he said was sick. He responded and found deceased in bed. He noticed blood spots on the mosquito net, sheet and pillow case. Joe Rosa was in a condition of stupor, with a temperature of 104 and pulse of 140. His breath smelt strongly of liquor. He noticed a slight scratch on the left temple, but no flow of blood. Slight scratches were noticeable on different parts of the body. Witness administered an injection of strychnine and then returned home.

## HE NOTICED.

He noticed that George Rosa's face was scratched and asked him how it had come about. He was told that he had received the scratch in a struggle with his brother. Joe, who had tried to kill him, said. Early the next morning George came to his house and said that his brother was dead, and asked for a death certificate. Witness said that he must first report the case to the president of the Board of Health. He did so and later on received the certificate.

## W. KEAWE.

Witness testified that last Sunday morning he went to call at Rosa's house, and while there asked George how he had scratched his head. George replied that he had had a fight with Joe. He said that Joe was lying on the bed apparently asleep, and that there were blood stains on the pillow case. He stayed in the house until he had said good-bye with George about Mrs. Rosa and then went away. He thought that Joe was asleep and asked no questions about the blood on the pillow case. On Monday morning a friend of his, Stephen Mahara, told him that Rosa was dead.

## THE SON.

Louis Richard Rosa, and is testified that deceased was his father. He stated

that last Saturday night his father and George Rosa had trouble and that Joe struck George. His mother told him that his father had threatened to beat her. He ran away when the blow was struck because he was scared. His father was drunk and his uncle had been drinking. He did not know what the cause of the trouble was, nor did he see George strike Joe. When he came back the next day his father was in bed. He thought he was either drunk or sleeping. On Monday morning his mother told him that his father was dead. Witness said that his father and uncle used to get drunk nearly every Saturday night and on these occasions generally had a fight. Once he had heard his father say to George Rosa, "I'll fix you."

## MRS. ROSA.

The witness, who was the wife of the dead man, stated that they had been married 13 years and that George lived with them. On Saturday night the brothers had trouble and Joe struck George. After that, George knocked Joe down on the land of their house. The difficulty was over herself, Joe rushed to the street and called "about n. n." and George went into the house and locked the door. Presently Joe asked George to let him in, promising to make no trouble. George let him in, and Mrs. Rosa went into the house with her husband. They talked and drank together, and after a while Joe tried to strike his wife, who ran out of the house and hid in a neighbor's house. Next morning about 7 o'clock she returned to the house and found George with his face scratched sitting on the steps. Joe was lying on a bed with his left temple covered with blood. In one of the rooms she found, lying on the floor, a putty knife and compass which were usually kept in a canvas bag in another room. Fearing that her husband might be seized with a fit of violence and do some hurt with the articles, she took them and secreted them in the yard. When she returned to the house she called to Joe and he asked for a little wine, which he drank. After a while he wanted more, but his wife refused to give it to him. Then he went to sleep. About 11:30 p. m. Sunday he frothed a little at the mouth and Dr. Alvarez was sent for. He injected some medicine and early on Monday morning her husband died. She said that George had said nothing to her about the matter. She had heard George ask some of the family on Sunday how he had got the scratch on his face. George was not jealous of Joe, but Joe got mad at him at times and when drunk they often quarreled. Witness said that her husband drank and would not go to work and that George helped the family considerably.

## GEORGE ROSA NOT CALLED.

Geo. Rosa was not called, on account of the charge of murder which was impending against him. Had he been asked to testify, his attorney, J. Kaubukou, who was present at the inquest, would certainly have prevented him from saying anything which might incriminate himself.

## FROM THE EVIDENCE.

From the evidence at the inquest it looks as if the murder was committed during a drunken brawl; participated in by two men who loved one woman, and who on that account were insanely jealous of each other.

## CONTRACT FOR CABLE.

### American Manufacturers May Get It After All.

There is just a chance that the contract for the making of the proposed Pacific cable, to give the United States direct communication with Hawaii and the Philippines, will be secured by American manufacturers, and the fact that the Standard Underground Cable Company of Pittsburgh is directly interested in the project gives the subject a decidedly local tinge.

During the past week the Pacific Cable Company, which proposed to build a cable from California to Hawaii under a government subsidy, and later to carry the cable through to the Philippines, formally withdrew its application for a franchise from the government under such a provision, and the president of the company, James A. Strymer, has notified the committees in Congress of the decision of the company. This action on the part of the Pacific Cable Company leaves the coast clear for an entirely new movement in the cable building. The Mackay syndicate, which proposed to build a cable over the same route, and to do so independent of the government, has not as yet received its necessary landing rights. It is a question now if these rights will be granted without a distinct understanding that the syndicate shall have the cable made in America, or else be forced to pay duty on an imported cable, as the terminals of the cable will all be on American territory.

Officials of the Standard Underground Cable Company in Pittsburgh express the opinion that the Mackay syndicate would undoubtedly have a cable made in England for its American route, if it secured the necessary landing rights. It would also mean almost a certain abandonment of the project of building a government cable to the Philippines, and would prevent the development of one of the greatest industries in the country.

It was argued, however, that the contract for the building of such a cable would mean the expenditure of \$25,000,000 in America, the employment of thousands of men, consumption of tons of cotton and other products of the country, as well as the manufacture of thousands of miles of copper wire.

American manufacturers naturally want to have every possibility afforded them to make this cable. It would be the first of any importance to be made in America, and would keep the cable companies busy for at least two years. The claim is also made that American cables would be better than those now in use and whether built by private subsidized companies, by the government or by a company setting independent of the government subsidies, the cables would be found to be more convenient and would last longer.

## Metropole Incorporated.

Amidst the operation of the Metropole Building Co. were called yesterday morning by the president of the Board of Health. He did so and later on received the certificate.

## W. KEAWE.

Witness testified that last Sunday morning he went to call at Rosa's house, and while there asked George how he had scratched his head. George replied that he had had a fight with Joe. He said that Joe was lying on the bed apparently asleep, and that there were blood stains on the pillow case. He stayed in the house until he had said good-bye with George about Mrs. Rosa and then went away. He thought that Joe was asleep and asked no questions about the blood on the pillow case. On Monday morning a friend of his, Stephen Mahara, told him that Rosa was dead.

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# RAPID TRANSIT TO START WORK ON WAIKIKI LINE

WORK UPON the construction of the Rapid Transit line from Punahou to Waikiki will begin at once. By action of the Board of Directors of that company yesterday all the conditions of the contract which is to be entered into with James McKee, the contractor who built the Kalia line, were approved and the document will be signed at once.

The contract will provide for the construction of the line from the corner of Wilder avenue and Alexander street, down the latter thoroughfare to Beretania street, along that road to McCully street, thence direct to the Waikiki road. The point of connection with the Waikiki road is near the corner of the old road to the beach, and opposite the residence of Fred Harrison. The entire line will comprise about 6300 feet of road and of this amount there will be something like 1200 feet which will require filling to the level of the streets at each end of the line.

The contract will call not only for the laying of the line of road, but also the putting down of the rock and earth filling along the present undeveloped line of McCully street, through the subdivision of property controlled by the Waikiki Land Company. This filling will be the most extensive part of the work, for while the road itself could be put in condition for the running of cars within something like two months, the filling will occupy more time and may not be complete in less than three months' time. The result is that there is the longer period given to the contractor and there will be no cars along the line until nearly the first of May.

The significance of the work lies in the fact that this is the practical commencement of the road to Waikiki, and there will be no let-up until the entire line has been completed. While the directors of the company have not

made definite arrangements for the route and rights of way, farther than the end of McCully street it is expected that the complete arrangements will be concluded before the construction of the present line and thus there will be no stoppage upon the work of construction. The matter of the roads to be followed has not been adjusted, but there are such preliminaries concluded that there seems to be no doubt of the final settlement being made within the next few weeks.

What will facilitate the work of putting down the road is that the arrangements of the contractor provide for the securing of the material for filling purposes very close to the scene of the operations. The rock will be secured at the quarries of Ashley & Paris, which are in the Metcalf road, and this very close to the end of McCully street. The filling will be hauled down that street direct to the point at which it is needed, and this will permit the construction within the time set.

All the bent rails for the curves and switches are now being prepared at the Rapid Transit Company's shops, and there will be no further delays for material to arrive from the States. There is now on the way the remainder of the electrical supplies, which will be consumed in the putting up of the lines for the operation of this extension, and the equipment will be ready when the roadbed is prepared for the running of the cars.

There have been many residents of Waikiki who have been sending in petitions for the running of the electric line down through the old road and back to the direct Waikiki road at the Bishop switch, and the advocates of the use of the direct road are also bringing pressure to bear upon the members of the directorate, but as yet there has been no decision as to the matter, and there will be none until certain arrangements have been completed.

# Reports Made by Government Medics.

Influenza, pneumonia and kindred diseases were unusually prevalent during the month of December, according to the reports of the government physicians from the other islands. One case of at least one district also the case against rats is being taken up as requested by the Board of Health. Generally, the health of the people in the other islands, as well as in Oahu, is good, excepting in one or two districts. The following are the summaries of reports as prepared by Registrar Henderson:

Waimea, Kauai—Sanitary conditions good, general health very good. Various mild types of pneumonia, fevers, have been prevalent, considerable pernicious anaemia among Porto Ricans on Waimea and Kekaha plantations. Two cases of dysentery.

Koloa, Lihue, Kauai—General health and sanitary conditions good. Two cases of malaria, two deaths from diphtheria, ten cases of influenza.

Kealia, Hanalei, Kauai—Sanitary and health conditions usually good as a result of the recent cleaning up. One case of rheumatic fever, venereal diseases, coughs and colds more prevalent. One case each of dysentery and influenza.

Ewa, Oahu—General health and sanitary conditions good, four cases of remittent and two of typhoid fevers.

Waianae, Oahu—Health and sanitary conditions very good. One case of dysentery.

Wailua, Oahu—Sanitary conditions fair, health conditions good. Two malarial cases, a few mild cases of influenza. Dr. Wood recommends that the sale of fish unfit for food should be stopped, also the unnecessary fouling of running streams of water.

Koolaula, Koolau, Oahu—General health excellent. Influenza in a mild form, especially among children. Thirty-four cases of that disease reported.

Leward, Molokai—General health good excepting for epidemic of catarrh prevailing.

Lanai, Maui—General health and sanitary conditions good. Dr. Davidson reports: "I have endeavored to organize a strict crusade against rats, and impress upon the people the absolute necessity of cleanliness in and about their houses, and called the attention of the police to all nuisances reported to me. The latter were promptly abated."

Wailuku, Maui—General health and sanitary conditions below par in some parts. One case of typhoid and three of malarial fever. One case of influenza and three of dysentery.

Kihuli, Kula, Maui—Very fair as to sanitary conditions, as to health, there have been nine cases of pneumonia during the past two weeks. The epidemic of influenza reported last month seems to have abated somewhat. Thirteen cases of malarial fevers and two of typhoid, ten in all, and twelve dysentery. Pneumonia unusually prevalent. Dr. Dinegar recommends: "Physicians should have notices posted through their districts requiring that all cases of illness, especially in Astoria, should be at once reported to a physician, and that there should be extra care taken in those places where there are large numbers of men living together, as in plantation camps. Also that all sanitary rules be enforced."

Makawala, Maui—Sanitary conditions fair, other parts being clean. Two cases of typhoid and six of pneumonia. Pneumonia, fever and rheumatic troubles more prevalent than usual.

North Kohala, Maui—Health and sanitary conditions good, two cases of typhoid and four of dysentery.

Hana, Maui—Health and sanitary conditions fairly good. Three cases of malarial fever, two of typhoid, one of influenza, and six of dysentery.

South Kohala, Hawaii—Sanitary and general health good. Eight malarial cases. Dr. Abernethy recommends: "Improvements in schools at Kawahe and Hana and improvement of beach at Kawahe."

North Kona, Hawaii—General health and sanitary conditions good.

South Kona, Hawaii—Same as above. Hamakua, Hawaii—Sanitary conditions good, general health fair. Diphtheria and dysentery prevalent. Twenty-six cases of dysentery.

North Hilo, Hawaii—With the exception of the few remaining cases of "epidemic dropsy," the general health is

above the average. Eighteen cases of remittent fever, six cases of influenza and three of dysentery.

## PROBATION HERE BELOW.

Mrs. Annie Green of Auckland is a sensible and a charming woman who, like many another, once harbored a little scepticism about the "things people most talk about. I like a woman with an opinion and the decision to stick to it—for a while. 'As for me, I didn't believe in it a bit,' she said 'but my friend had faith, and perhaps I caught it from her. She gave me a bottle of Seigel's Syrup and I commenced.'"

That commencement, like the college season's close when the brain has won a goal for the man who wears it under his hat, will always be a memorable time in this lady's life.

She had been in bed four weeks, and found it tedious and trying. Who wouldn't find it so? After we once get on our legs at fifteen months of age, our natural posture is upright two hours to one out of the twenty-four. "I had suffered for about three years with acute indigestion, and," says this lady, "I traveled the road familiar to so many, and found it just as full of thorns and brambles. Broken sleep, frequent and racking headaches, a tired and languid feeling, a nasty and choking sensation in the throat, and the rest of the list."

Mrs. Green's last remark is expressive. "The rest of the list" embraces more misery, more pain and wretchedness than anything in the calendar of affliction. Acute indigestion amounts to an internal rebellion of nearly all functions, and its symptoms are legion. These are "the rest of the list," and vary in different individuals.

"As most of my time was spent in bed, you can imagine how much pleasure I was getting out of my probation here below."

"Well, I was in bed on the 1st of October, 1900, with no chance of anything better to come so far as I could see. Then the helpful person turned up in the shape of an acquaintance who had faith that Seigel's Syrup would cure me."

"But my friend had faith, and perhaps I caught it from her. She gave me a bottle of Seigel's Syrup to commence on, and I commenced accordingly."

"The relief was immediate. To say that I was astonished and pleased would be putting the truth with moderation. I went on with the medicine of course, and before that bottle was finished the worst of my symptoms had almost disappeared. One bottle more did the work, and I am now as well as I was before I was attacked."

"This result was a marvel, and I am grateful to those who made the remedy, and to the friend who introduced it to me, and fairly urged me into making use of it. You have my free consent to publishing my statement. I am a native of Auckland, and am well known in this neighborhood, where I have been in business for nine years at the suburban address, Mrs. Annie Green, St. Georges' Hall Buildings, Great North Road, Auckland, N. Z."

Acute indigestion, as some call it, gastritis, can be cured with Seigel's Syrup and a little common sense and care. Made of the curative juices of roots, herbs and barks highly concentrated, this medicine has proved an unfailing tonic and corrective in all diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys. Keep these organs healthy by habitual use of Seigel's Syrup, and the pleasures of your table will be a revelation; your bed will be a comfort of sound and restful sleep, and life will be cleared of thorns and brambles."

Captain Pond, who has been here in command of the Iroquois for some years, and recently has been attached to the station pending the adjustment of the Pearl Harbor suits, was given orders relieving him from duty here yesterday by Captain Merry, and will leave for the East in the Alameda this afternoon.

# COURTS MUST BE ARBITER Bank Matter Is To Be Taken There.

(From Thursday's daily.)

AT THEIR meeting held yesterday afternoon the directors of the First National bank of Hawaii, chosen on Tuesday, reelected the former officers of that institution. These are Cecil Brown, President, and Walter G. Cooper, Cashier.

In the interest of the mainland stockholders of the bank, whose proxies he held, but was not allowed to vote at the meeting of Tuesday, Col. G. W. Macfarlane yesterday retained United States District Attorney Dunne to prepare a bill in mandamus to have declared null and void the action of the stockholders' meeting and to compel the holding of another meeting.

As a result of the ruling of President Brown that the proxies of Col. Macfarlane were not legal, in that they were not stamped according to law, it was developed yesterday that the internal revenue, or war tax law, of March 2, 1901, omits mention of the matter of proxies and powers of attorney, and it is held by attorneys, repeats the former law under which the tax was collected. This view of the matter has been taken by many of the plantation firms and their proxies are being received without the revenue stamps. Collector Chamberlain does not interpret the law at all, but he submits the law and several circulars which, though unofficial, are issued by firms which are in close touch with the Treasury Department, and all of these say that the points in question were specifically repealed.

President Cecil Brown said yesterday afternoon that while he might have made a mistake, that he was not as yet convinced, and would certainly stand by his ruling until there had been a decision by the court. He had, he said, no doubt as to the illegality of the proxies, because of the absence of a power of attorney accompanying them, and also from the fact that they were not dated. There could be no other meeting, he said, within thirty days.

Mr. Brown further said that it had been suggested that the matter could be settled by the directors resigning, but that this would not be done. He said according to the law and the ruling of the Comptroller of the Currency, it was not necessary to have a majority of the stock to procure an election in a National bank. The fact that he voted less than 250 shares could not be urged against the perfect legality of the election held. He said the old officers of the bank would not give up their places until the courts had decided the matter, in the contingency that the other side might want to take up the matter and take legal action.

It is expected by Mr. Dunne, the United States Attorney, who has been retained in the case, that he will have his bill ready to submit at once, perhaps today. Mr. Macfarlane is in the case as a plaintiff in counsel. The most important feature of the matter, owing to developments yesterday, appears to be that the case will come up in the United States District Court. Should there issue a mandamus compelling the officers of the bank to call another meeting, it is asserted that the court will direct that it shall take the form entirely of a substitute for the meeting of Tuesday, in effect declaring that no meeting was held upon that date, so that there will be no change in the alignment of the forces as they were drawn up on that day.

Should the case, it will not avail that two-thirds of the stock of the bank have been placed in San Francisco. In the interest of President Brown, and these are said to have been filled, and the stock is alleged to be now on the way down here, so that if there is held a meeting as of February 14th, the stock will be taken from the shares represented by G. W. Macfarlane and added to the list of those in the control of Mr. Brown, while if the court shall hold that there was no meeting held on January 14th, and that such meeting shall be held then there will be just the same distribution of forces as of Tuesday, with the majority in the control of Mr. Macfarlane.

Colonel Macfarlane was asked last evening as to his position and replied that having placed the case in the hands of an attorney, he could not discuss it at all. He was asked if there was any truth in the street report that he wanted the presidency of the bank for himself, and said: "While I have been associated with the late James Campbell, the Anglo-Californian Bank and others, from the first, in the matter of the organization of this institution, I have always refused to be considered as a candidate for the presidency, and only held a directorate during the organization period. No, I have no candidate in the strict sense, as mainland people who gave me their proxies, insisted that I should consult freely with the local stockholders, and that a selection should be made of a man who would be suitable to the majority. I had no instructions to elect Mr. Morgan or any other man to the presidency. All rumors to the contrary are misleading. I have always wanted to consult freely with the stockholders and act with the majority. In fact, I nominated or voted for the election of Cecil Brown as president of the bank every time he has been chosen."

The consensus along the streets yesterday was that the president of the bank was in error when he made his ruling. The general sentiment was that there would have to be held another meeting, at which it seemed to be the general opinion there would be a majority of votes in the hands of representatives of the foreign stockholders. It was the universal opinion that there would be no difficulty encountered by the bank and that the little difference which has arisen between the parent institution and the local one would not affect its prosperity. As Mr. Macfarlane put it: "The only matter to concerning a portion of

# MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE of intention to Foreclose Mortgage AND OF SALE.

In accordance with a power of sale contained in that certain mortgage made by Waikiki Beach Co., Ltd., a corporation duly existing under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, to F. W. Wundenberg, trustee, dated October 15, 1901, recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in liber 227, pages 447 to 451, notice is hereby given that said Mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to wit, the non-payment of Four Hundred Dollars on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1901, and upon said closure will sell at public auction, in the auction rooms of JAS. F. MORGAN, Queen street, Honolulu, on

MONDAY, FEB. 3, A. D. 1902,  
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

For further particulars, apply to  
J. ALFRED MAGOON,  
Attorney at Law, Magoon Block,  
corner Merchant and Alakea Sts.  
Dated Honolulu, January 10, 1902.

The premises covered by said mortgage are as follows:

The property covered by said mortgage is the entire property and business known as the Waikiki Inn, situated and carried on at Waikiki, Island of Oahu, and is particularly described as follows:

First—That certain indenture of lease made from Thomas Wright to G. F. Bulen, dated February 27, 1899, of a parcel of land situate at Waikiki, Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, and bounded and described as follows to wit:

Lot B—Commencing at the north corner of this lot, being northeast corner of lot A, and running S. 52 E. 84 feet along road; S. 37 W. 123.5 feet along lot C; N. 51 50' W. 84 feet along beach; thence N. 37 E. 123.5 feet along lot A to starting point, containing an area of 11,115.5 square feet. Said indenture of lease from said Thomas Wright to the said G. F. Bulen is duly recorded in liber 197, pages 376-380, and was assigned to the said mortgagee by bill of sale of the said G. F. Bulen, dated October 4, 1899, and recorded in liber 193, page 422.

Second—That certain indenture of lease made by Edward C. Rowe to Anna Klemme, dated February 28, 1899, of a parcel of land situate at Waikiki, Honolulu, and bounded and described as follows to wit:

Lot A—Commencing at the north corner of this lot adjoining a lot belonging to lessor and running S. 52 E. 84 feet along said road; S. 37 W. 123.5 feet along lot B; N. 51 50' W. 84 feet along beach; N. 37 E. 123 feet along lot belonging to lessor to starting point, containing an area of 11,076 square feet. Said indenture of lease from said Edward C. Rowe to said Anna Klemme is duly recorded in liber 193, page 422, and was conveyed to said G. F. Bulen by assignment of lease, dated April 4, 1899, and recorded in liber 185, page 425, and by said G. F. Bulen assigned to the said mortgagee by bill of sale dated October 4, 1899, recorded in liber 103, page 432.

Also the Furniture, Goods, Chattels and Effects of the said Inn, chiefly described as follows:

Twenty Bedsteads, 20 Spring Mattresses, 23 Mattresses, 126 Sheets, 41 Pillows, 33 Spreads, 22 Bureau, 22 Washstands, 21 Toilet Sets, 21 Tables, 111 Wardrobes, 17 Chairs, 31 Rocking Chairs, 22 Arm Chairs, Center Table, Cane, Flower Pot, Cane Lounge, Secretary, Bamboo Rug, Wash Bowl, Pitcher, Soap Dish, Brush Dish, 2 Slop Pails, Screen, 3 Sinks, 22 Pillow Cases, 290 Towels, 36 Rug, 45 Curtains, 29 pairs Curtains, 20 Mosquito Nets, 22 Blankets, 24 Pictures, Cot, Piano and Stool, 2 Whatnots, 61 Table Covers, 3 Vases, Lamp Bracket, 2 Lamps, 3 Sofas, 429 Napkins, 74 Table Cloths, 326 Bathing Suits, 19 Tables, Dining, 2 Sideboards, 2 Ice Boxes, 7 Table, Table Extension, Billiard Table, Music Box, Box Linen, Mattress, Hair Lounge, Glass Mirror, 2 Clocks, Washing Table, Office Safe, Cash Register, Cooking Range, 35 Tea Cups, 63 Coffee Cups, 11 Egg Cups, 6 Oyster Dishes, 9 Glass Tumblers, 9 Dinner Plates, 19 Breakfast Plates, 81 Bread Plates, 125 Sauces, 21 Vegetable Dishes, 22 Glass Finger Bowls, 7 Fruit Dishes, 36 Oyster Shells, 102 Glass Goblets, 4 Wine and Champagne Glasses, 22 Glass, 22 Glass Sugar Bowls, 24 Glass Vases, 13 Nut Crackers, 8 salts and Peppers, 50 Peppers, 5 Trays, 150 Plated Forks, 164 Knives, 251 Spoons, 75 Glass Jellies, 50 Soup Plates, 132 Vegetable Dishes, 59 Butter Dishes.

Terms—Cash, United States gold coin. Deed at expense of purchaser.

## JAMES F. MORGAN.

AUCTIONEER.  
Honolulu, January 10, 1902.  
41w-Jan. 10, 17, 24, 31.

the machinery, but the institution will run on just as before."

There was held a meeting of the directors of the First American Savings and Trust Company yesterday morning, to consider matters in relation to the Kona Sugar Company, but in the words of Mr. Brown, "Nothing definite has been arranged."

## REMARKABLE CURE OF CROUP.

### A Little Boy's Life Saved.

I have a few words to say regarding Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I saved my little boy's life, and I feel that I cannot praise it enough. I bought a bottle of it from A. E. Steere, of Gladwin, S. D. I. S. A., and when I got home with it the poor baby could hardly breathe. I gave the medicine as directed every ten minutes until he "threw up," and then I thought sure he was going to choke to death. We had to pull the phlegm out of his mouth in great long strings. I am positive that if I had not got that bottle of cough medicine, my boy would not be on earth today. Joel Demont, Inwood, Iowa. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

The quarterly meeting of the Stranger's Friend Society was held yesterday in the Young Men's Christian Association room. The treasurer reported a total of \$2,000 and expenditures of \$900 for charitable work during the year. The Associated Charities have taken off much of the burden formerly carried by the Stranger's Friend Society.







## Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.  
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
Per Month, Foreign ..... \$ 50  
Per Month, Foreign ..... 75  
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Per Year, Foreign ..... 6 00  
—Payable invariably in Advance.A. W. PEARSON,  
Manager

FRIDAY JANUARY 17

Every Asiatic in a trade or clerkship deprives Hawaii of the help of one white man in making this Territory American.

The burglar alarm has never been a trill of Honolulu house-furnishing, but the chances are that there will soon be a market for it.

Historian Macley being out of a job, it is up to Admiral Sampson to do something for him out of that fortune in shore-leave prize money.

A public banking battle is a novelty in Hawaii, but as time goes on our insular peace finds it more and more difficult to escape unexpected jolts.

Local interest in Marconi's long-distance scheme will be increased by the news that he proposes to send messages 2000 miles for one cent a word.

Good for Judge Wilcox. Yesterday he gave six Porto Rican vagrants three months apiece. This is a good beginning towards some needed severity.

The Missouri W. C. T. U. protested against baptizing with wine the new battleship named after that State. This is a queer wrinkle of reform. If the bottle was not smashed on the bow of the new ship somebody would have drunk its contents. Which course should temperance reformers prefer?

The temperance people, by starting in to agitate, are doing the best possible service to their cause. No reform can be made unless the people are first aroused to the need of it. A fight against Tammany in New York begins at least three years before election day. To postpone it until the polls are open would be to ordain defeat. Here in Hawaii not too much time can be given to any campaign of moral education.

The new direct line to the Philippines, the vessels of which are expected to start in the early summer, will keep up Honolulu's present quota of mail service and perhaps improve upon it. As the ships will not take soldier passengers, other vessels, under private contract, must be requisitioned. So, on the whole, Honolulu, which is likely to be a port of call, may be served better than it is under the transport system.

Mr. Bryan has cleaned up a profit of \$40,000 from the first year of the Commission. He would have only got \$10,000 more cash income by being President. Such a showing is unusual in this national industry of starting papers, but Mr. Bryan is an unusual man. The sum named is larger, in all probability, than the net returns to Horace Greeley of any ten years' service on the New York Tribune. Greeley was nearly a bankrupt when he died, but Bryan bids fairly to round out his journalistic career as a plutocrat.

The Rapid Transit line will soon be at Waikiki, arrangements having been made to push it right along. This service will be a great boon to residents and property-owners there, as the tramcars on the Waikiki line are particularly slow and filthy. We shall look for much development to follow the advent of the electric cars in Waikiki, as it seems probable that the owners of the valuable sea frontage between Diamond and Koko heads will eventually make it an object to the Rapid Transit Company to give them a regular service.

Instead of sending government seeds to the official bureaus of agriculture for distribution, Delegate Wilcox sends them to private parties. One of his House Rule colleagues has an office stacked with packages of vegetable seeds which are likely to stay there until they rot. Flower seeds Wilcox sends to his wife, on the idea, probably, that public property is a private snap. This quality of public service along with his adoption of a California scheme to dump mainland lepers here and his choice of a youth from Connecticut for an Annapolis cadetship shows that Wilcox has not even a primary understanding of his duties. It is no wonder that his influence in Congress is not to be compared with that of the chief doorkeeper.

The long captivity of Geronimo and his fellow Apaches is about to end. When this redoubtable chief surrendered to Lieut. Gatewood, I saw in the command he was sent to Fort Huachuca some 200 others. For months he had been pursued by cavalry in hot pursuit of the Marican line and he and his band had made a trail 2000 miles long. The sturdy old warrior, who had seen the Florida experience of the braves as a dividing one although used as they were to the dry, bare land of the southwestern mesas, they were disappointed with the humid heat of the penitentiary home. But they were made to work and in time Geronimo, as the head of his community, became a justice of the peace. Years later the tribal remnant was sent into the Indian West. The Indians wanted to return to Arizona, but the protests of people there and in the neighboring territory impelled the government to keep them where they were. However, the present plan is to give them lands in severalty and make them good farmers and stock-raisers.

## CUBAN SUGAR.

The more that is seen in Hawaii of the Spanish-negroid type of laborer or of the pure negro type, the less does it appear that Cuba, as a possible future competitor of our own in the American market, will achieve more than a fraction of its full productive capacity.

If Hawaii were compelled to depend upon the degenerate Porto Ricans or upon such blacks as were brought here from Tennessee, for the success of its sugar industry, it would soon feel like dropping sugar for good. For Cuba, however, there is no other recourse unless Asiatics can be induced to come in as laborers and take the chances of a row with the natives. People of the Porto Rican class, though more turbulent, form the entire labor supply of the great West Indian island. That they are lazy, shiftless and of merely intermittent activity, is plain to those who know them and may be judged by others who have become familiar with their congeners, the Porto Ricans, the Filipinos and the Central Americans. Serious as our own labor problems have been, those of Cuba loom up in vastly greater magnitude, and they are of a nature to affect the use of any large blocks of American capital in that island.

As to whether Cuba can import Asiatic labor there are many elements of doubt. Should she try to deluge the land with Chinese, the organized labor of the United States would press Congress for legislation hostile to her sugar interests. The government of Japan does not care to send large numbers of its coolies into any American possession, present or prospective, and it prefers to keep such wayfarers as may go abroad in search of work on the shores of the Pacific, whence they can go home quickly and at comparatively small expense when needed for military purposes.

Even should such laborers be sought by Cuban planters, it is doubtful if the native island authorities in whom the political control of the land must soon reside, would be able to hold their ground against the protests of the Cuban peons. The latter do not care to work either steadily or well, but at times hunger compels them to earn wages and they do not want to see the way to a job blocked by alien labor. It would be to stake the political life of a Cuban President and Congress, to enter upon a course which the lowest class in the constituency would regard as an affront.

What we have to contemplate, therefore, is a Cuban sugar yield of no great volume per acre of land cultivated. As the per capita use of sugar is all the time growing, it is not probable that as time goes on, there will be no marked diminution of the price of the commodity owing to Cuban competition. May not the supply have trouble in getting ahead of the growing and importunate demand?

## SHOULD ENFORCE THE LAW.

Crime is becoming too frequent in this city. Public opinion demands that something shall be done to suppress it. There are two ways. One is to increase the numbers and improve the efficiency of the police force. The other is to persuade the District Magistrate to be more severe in his sentences. The first plan would be expensive; the second only requires the Judge to do his duty without taking too much counsel from his natural kindness of heart. With vagrants swarming about and holding up happening and the devil to pay generally, it is time that this judicial kindness should be made to benefit the public rather than the criminal classes.

During December there were thirty-six arrests, twenty-two convictions in police court, mostly with light sentences, and twenty-eight discharges. All a vagrant needed to do to get off was to tell the Judge he had been looking for work and could not find it. This excuse in a place where the lack of labor has become a crisis is not worth the breath that utters it. There is work enough for all. Ten to one the vagrant who escapes on such a plea will go out of the courtroom full intent upon tapping a till or holding up a hack.

The hour is at hand for straight, untempered justice. A vagrant is a vagrant for in Hawaii any man who is in health can find work to do. As a vagrant he should be sent where he can be made to mend our badly made streets and acquire thereby a disposition to toil afterwards for his own advantage. Kindness is thrown away on him.

## WASTED CHARITIES.

We trust that the local charities will take no notice of the appeals of Porto Rican vagrants for aid. If they do these people will not work and plenty more Porto Ricans will leave the cane fields to live on the bounty of our philanthropists.

If a Porto Rican wants work at good wages let him go to the plantations where he belongs. We say, belong, because the fare of all the Porto Ricans here was paid by our planters on the understanding that the people thus procured should labor in the fields. Many of them cheated their employers and came to town where they are not wanted. Nothing ought to be done by the charities to keep them here, on the contrary everything should be done both by the charities and the police to drive them away. The trouble of our philanthropic bodies are for the deserving poor, not for the lazy proletarian.

No man has fled the welkin with more noise during the past few years than Senator Burden. Real name unknown. The burden of his life has been the unbridled greed of the sugarocracy to hold all the offices. Let him find the Senator holding that which is contrary to law and refusing to give up either. This probably shows the effect of living in a place hemmed in by sugar cane. Imperceptibly but surely the noble reformer, unselfish from birth has taken the hue of his surroundings and has become an office-seeking octopus.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The Springfield Republican does a public service by explaining, in a matter-of-fact way, the nature of the wireless telegraph. It says that a certain kind of electricity tends to travel like waves made by dropping a stone in a pond—in all directions. But it travels farthest and with least resistance in those directions where it finds the best conductors for it. Some substances are better conductors than others. Glass and rubber are non-conductors, so-called, as you may see by looking at the rubber covering of wires on the street car system, or the glass insulators on a telegraph pole. Metals, such as iron, steel and copper, are first-class conductors, and that is why wire is used for telegraph and telephone and electric light purposes. Water and the earth are conductors of electricity, and so is the atmosphere. When Benjamin Franklin, by his famous experiment with the kite, proved that lightning is nothing but electricity, he also proved that the atmosphere is a conductor, for a bolt of lightning may travel many miles before striking the earth. Mere space, finally, is a conductor of electricity, as you can prove by passing a current through a vacuum.

As soon as one comprehends that electrical waves can move in space without the conventional wire conductors, it is evident that the question of telegraphy with wires or without wires must depend largely upon the transmitting and receiving apparatus. Wires hitherto have been used because, with the apparatus available for sending and receiving electric currents, they have afforded the best results; indeed, for considerable distances they afforded the only results that could be depended upon. Even with wire as a conductor, far more delicate receiving instruments have to be used on an Atlantic cable than on a circuit between Springfield and Buffalo. Now Marconi is by no means the first one to experiment with wireless telegraphy. Many men have been working at the problem for years. And essentially their problem has been to perfect apparatus at one end which would generate electric waves strong enough to travel long distances, with mere space as the conductor, and apparatus at the other end sensitive enough to receive and record those waves.

The transmitting and receiving apparatus thus far developed is complicated, and one needs some technical knowledge to understand it. You will reach much about Hertzian waves in this connection. Hertzian waves are waves of electricity. Hertz was a German professor, who died in 1884. He was the first man to prove by experiment that whenever in any circuit electro-magnetic changes are brought about, as when an induction coil is in action, the disturbances are transmitted in all directions, bringing about similar changes in neighboring conductors. His great work was to show that these disturbances are transmitted by means of vibrations of the luminiferous ether (which is assumed by physicists to fill all space), and also to show the character, and measure the velocity of those waves. The wireless telegrapher, therefore, first generates Hertzian waves of electricity into space. Gen. Greely, head of the United States Army signal service, in describing the transmitter used by the signal corps in experiments, over two years ago, reported that he used a coil in oil, "energized by a three-quarter horse-power rotary transformer, furnishing 125 volts alternating potential, an arrangement making 'a very powerful and efficient source of Hertzian radiation.' Marconi used at that time a Ruhmkorff coil. According to present methods, the Hertzian waves are transmitted by the generator through a wire to the top of a high pole, and that is where the jumping-off place is. From the top of the pole, the Hertzian waves are radiated off into space. About one-fifth of a horse-power is necessary to send them sixty miles at sea, and a 1000-mile range, it is said, ought not to require much more than 3½ horse-power, provided the energy can be utilized. To send the waves across the Atlantic, the problem of transmission is a question of propelling force. The Hertzian waves follow the curvature of the earth.

Marconi improved the receiving apparatus by discovering, or inventing, what is known as the "decoherer," which consists of a ball working on an arm attached to the armature of an electro-magnet in the circuit of the "coherer," or receiver. But that aside, enough has been said to show that this apparatus, both sending and receiving, is highly technical and difficult to be understood in detail by one who is no electrician, or has never witnessed experiments in wireless telegraphy. Suffice it to say that when Marconi received the wireless message from the coast of England, he flew a kite in the air and from the kite was suspended a wire connecting with his receiving instrument. The Hertzian waves had passed over the ocean from the tall pole on the England coast and had struck the wire on the kite in Newfoundland. The electric vibrations were thus transmitted to Marconi's delicately adjusted receiver and read by him exactly as they had been sent across 1800 miles of ocean.

Marconi's system uses the atmosphere as a conductor. Nicola Tesla, it is understood, is experimenting on a system that uses the earth as a conductor. It seems safe to predict that science will completely master the field of wireless communication through long distances before many years have passed. Evidently the experiments are only in the infancy of the art.

## JANUARY 17TH

Nine years ago today the revolution which overthrew the royal government of Hawaii came and passed. The people of this place saw a kingdom at sunset and at sunset a land with an interim government, the object of which was annexation to the United States.

It was a fateful day, one productive of both good and ill, but mostly of good. There was not much use in trying to keep Hawaii independent, irrespective of the quarrel between the Queen and the Good Government party. It was enough to know that the trend of events the world over was towards the absorption of small insular states by great mainland powers. Given a

war on the Pacific and any first-class maritime power, in extremities for a base, would not respect the integrity of Hawaii. Especially would that be true of a nation at war with the United States. Each power would try for the group, one or the other would succeed.

This helplessness in the midst of a wide sea made annexation a process of destiny. Fortunately the group was absorbed in the end by a free State.

Union with the United States was postponed for five years, but the delay only emphasized the fact that separate existence could not be maintained. The Japanese sent alleged free laborers and students here whose object was to secure the ballot on the same terms as other foreigners, and this, in the final analysis, meant an Asiatic Legislature and Executive. Annexation at whatever cost was better than that.

On the whole the results of the session of 1898 have been beneficial. Stable government has come; values have vastly increased; Honolulu has grown, and the islands have absorbed millions of new capital, the incidental worries coming of the change are passing away. What new troubles we have are small beside the greater ones we have escaped.

And what a change politically! The incensed Royalists of nine years ago are now appealing to Washington to remove the old annexationists from power because they are not—as the Royalists declare—willing to "develop the Territory on American lines."

Fellow-citizens: Be careful that you don't shoot the milkman, the policeman or the boy who delivers papers before sunrise! Don't get so nervous as to open fire before you know you are doing your duty. A dark-lantern is a good thing to use before hot lead is sent flying.

We hope the Republicans of the big island will succeed in getting together on the question of a commission to fill the vacancy which now exists. At this distance we cannot precisely tell what objections, if any, have been raised to Mr. Ridgway or to other men, but assuming that all are straight Republicans who do not undertake Home Rule politics, the choice of a member ought to be easy.

The great good that was done in 1898 by the Hawaiian handbook issued by Hon. Henry E. Cooper, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, justifies another and revised edition at public expense. The 1898 handbook had the effect of bringing agricultural colonists here and it was freely drawn upon by periodical writers. Private pamphlets of the kind are more or less under suspicion abroad, however accurate and otherwise valuable they may be, while the imprimatur of the government is taken as a guarantee that private land-sellers or other boomers had nothing to do with getting out the work.

## LOCAL REVITIES.

The Chilean bark Alta is owned by Americans, but was built in Europe. She cannot, therefore, have an American registry.

Eight discharged artillerymen, and one soldier of three months' furlough, were passengers yesterday on the Alameda.

A. W. Pearson, manager of the Gazette Company, has gone to Hawaii for a few days. Secretary Crane is in charge during his absence.

Frans Bucholtz, of Germany, was made a citizen of the United States by Judge Este yesterday. Mr. Bucholtz is the well known farmer of Hawaii.

Frank Moreno, the King street boot-black, has been robbed of his watch and chain, and a pocketbook, and suspects a Porto Rican lad whom he sheltered for a night.

A Japanese, Tokio, had one leg broken and his skull fractured by being caught in a flywheel at the Harrison stone quarry in Kaimuki. He was taken to the Queen's Hospital and still lies.

A man was seen going home last night with a 22-calibre rifle on his shoulder. No concealed weapons, yet ready for the footpad. Up to the hour of going to press no casualties were reported.

A. C. Louison has donated to the Agricultural Department a 100-pound bag of coffee grown on his Hamakua plantation, which Jared Smith will forward to Secretary Wilson at Washington by the next steamer.

Edwin Alkue, an Hawaiian youth, was struck by one of the government dump carts at Fort and Green streets yesterday morning and one leg was broken and he was otherwise hurt. He was taken to the Queen's Hospital.

While the Rev. Alexander Mackintosh was on his way to his Judd street home recently he was accompanied to the very gate by two suspicious characters, but he left them so suddenly at his own home that he believes he thus escaped an assault.

"The Naked Truth," a journal on advertising published monthly in this city, appeared yesterday under the editorship of Charles E. Fraser. It contains sixteen pages of matter devoted to the good that comes from judicious advertising.

The two Nahuiku water leases which will be put up at auction contain an area of about 19,000 acres. The application was made by H. P. Baldwin for their sale, and the upset price have been placed at \$4000 and \$1,000 a year respectively.

At a meeting of stockholders of the Honolulu Stock Yards company, held yesterday it was decided to pay 25 per cent of the stock outstanding. When the real estate is sold it is probable that the shareholders will get back all they put in.

It is reported that the Pacific Heights Electric Railway company has made overtures to S. T. Alexander looking to the extension of the electric railway to Sugar Loaf asking that he take stock for the amount he intended to donate for the Tantalus road.

Miss Katherine Kelly, secretary to Secretary Cooper left yesterday on the Kinau for a well earned vacation, which she will spend with her sister Mrs. J. T. Stacker at Oahu. This is Miss Kelly's first leave of absence for three years, and she will stay for a month on Hawaii.

Dr. C. B. Cooper, who, as Exalted Ruler of the Elks, journeyed to the Grand Lodge last year yesterday received the jewel prize for the delegate who had traveled farthest to reach Milwaukee. The jewel is of gold, the Ruler having ruby eyes, while a diamond rests between the brows.

## Get the Most Out of Your Food

You don't and can't if your stomach is weak. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it fails to digest is wasted.

Among the signs of a weak stomach are uneasiness after eating, fits of nervous headache, and disagreeable belching.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla at different times for stomach troubles, and a run down condition of the system, and have been greatly benefited by its use. I would not be without it in my family. I am troubled with weak stomach and nausea and find Hood's Sarsaparilla invaluable." E. D. HICKMAN, W. Chester, Pa.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Strengthen and tone the stomach and the whole digestive system.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 785, Honolulu, H. I., King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD &amp; CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER &amp; CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS &amp; COOKE—(Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line. Tickets are issued.

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver. Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to THEO. H. DAVIES &amp; CO., LTD. Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

## TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies ..... 6,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 101,650,000  
Total reinsurance ..... 107,650,000

## North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies ..... 2,500,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 55,900,000  
Total reinsurance ..... 58,400,000The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, of the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Crops and Vessels in the harbor, against damage by fire or the most favorable terms.  
H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

## Castle &amp; Cooke, -LIMITED-

## LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS...

AGENTS FOR  
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

## Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and the will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, a poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

## CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 181.  
Mrs. N. W. Griswold, who has been critically ill for ten days past, is now out of danger.

## Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER &amp; CO., Agents.

## German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

## Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

## General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## HERPICIDE-HERPICIDE

## HERPICIDE HERPICIDE HERPICIDE

## THE ONLY REMEDY

known to positively stop the hair falling out.

## IT CURES

Dandruff, Baldness, and All Diseases of the Scalp, by destroying the microbe or parasite which causes all

## SCALP DISEASES

Pints and Quarts

## FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED.

## HOLLISTER DRUG CO

SOLE AGENTS.

## The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii. CAPITAL, \$200,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS: Chas. M. Cooke, President; P. C. Jones, Vice President; C. H. Cooke, Cashier; F. C. Atherton, Assistant Cashier.

Directors: Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and with promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

## SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.

Judd Building, Fort Street.

## CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

Are warranted to cure all kinds of Pains in the back, and all kinds of nervous, five from Mercury. Established upwards of 20 years. Is known as the "B 41" and is sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Latham and Millard Chemical Drug Company, London, England.







## "KING'S EVIL"

Those old English Kings made history. Those old English Kings were fast liver. Those old English Kings got sick.

One disease became so common to them as to be called "King's evil"—a royal disease. It is now among us—the well known scrofula. Those old English Kings handed it down, spread it through the nations, and here it is.

Too bad Scott's Emulsion was not made in time for those Kings. Scott's Emulsion is a positive cure for King's evil—or scrofula. It heals the sores, adds strength and flesh and brings good health.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.  
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

## THE BEST

AT THE

LOWEST PRICE

AT

HOPP'S

The Holiday Season

is over and business is getting down to a normal state, while we are getting down to business.

The Christmas trade kept everything on the jump, but now we begin to think of offering inducements for the January trade.

Fortunately, we are one of the few stores who find themselves with a salable stock after the holidays, and we have just the kind of goods the housekeeper wants to start the new year with. Perhaps the window shades are worn out, and the improvement would cost very little if you were to get from us now.

**Hartshorn Window Shades**  
We will make them to order in any size or color.

**Wicker Furniture**  
is well adapted to this climate, because it is cool.  
No other establishment in Honolulu has the stock of this ware that we have, and our prices are reasonable.

**Rockers,**  
Straight back chair, couches, etc.  
We also call attention to the excellent assortment of  
**WHITE ENAMELED IRON BEDSTEADS**  
and will be glad to have you call to see them.

J. HOPP &amp; CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers,  
Cor. King and Bethel Sts.

... USE ...

KOMEL SODA

At Home,  
At the Club,  
At Your Receptions,

and at all

Social Gatherings

**CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO.,**

LIMITED.  
Sole Agents for the Hawaiian Islands  
Island Orders Solicited.  
Telephone Main 71.

A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

Rev. J. M. Yingling, pastor of the Bedford St. M. E. Church, Cumberland, Md. U. S. A., says: "It affords me great pleasure to recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I have used it and know others who have never known it to fail. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I."

## SHUTS DOWN ON WILDER

## Contract is Made for Carrying Paiai.

(From Thursday's daily.)

AN ENORMOUS amount of business was transacted at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health, matters which had been pending for nearly a month being cleared away. There were present President Sloggett, F. G. Smith, E. A. Mott-Smith, E. P. Dole, C. B. Cooper, W. L. Moore and Secretary Charlock.

One of the most important matters considered was the protest of the Wilder Steamship Co., against the action of the board in giving carrying contracts to other than that company, but the board ignored the protest by making a new contract with Young Bros.

In a letter to the Board of Health, President C. S. Wright says:

"We are advised that paiai is being carried from accessible ports on the island of Molokai to Kalaupapa by vessels other than those belonging to this company. Under tender made for transportation for the leper settlement this service was included.

"We presume that we have not been given this business through an oversight, but we would respectfully request that we have an expression from the Board of Health in reference to this matter."

The old tenders and contracts were forthwith examined and it was decided that they did not give the Wilder Company an exclusive right to the business of the board. Dr. Sloggett stated that the service of the Wilder Company had been far from satisfactory, and Superintendent Reynolds added that the cost was far greater than by schooner, as the steamship company insisted on carrying the paiai from Maui to Honolulu and from here to Molokai, at a cost of thirty cents apiece. This he said was not only more costly, but the paiai was spoiled by being kept in the hold and held in transit for such a long period. He said also that often the boats were not able to land on the windward side of Molokai, and the paiai was left to spoil on the shores. Mr. Young appeared before the board and made an offer to carry the paiai from Maui to Molokai at the same rate now paid the steamship company. He said that he had a fifteen-ton boat fitted with a gasoline engine, and could give satisfaction. The proposition was acceptable to the board, and a committee consisting of Dr. Sloggett, E. A. Mott-Smith and F. G. Smith, was appointed to make temporary arrangements. Young Brothers promise to be ready to start on the first trip Monday.

**RECORDS ARE PUBLIC.**  
In response to a letter from George W. Smith, of Benson-Smith Co., asking that his bid for drugs be kept from his competitors, the board decided that all records of the department should be open to the public at all times. Mr. Smith suggested that his tender was now a contract, and therefore a matter of concern only to the Board of Health and himself. Mr. Dole took an entirely different view of the situation, stating that it was a public matter in which every taxpayer was interested, and the public had a right to all records of the board. He stated further that there was no favoritism shown in awarding the contracts, and the public should be made to see that there was nothing being concealed. Mr. Mott-Smith and Dr. Moore expressed the same views, and it was the unanimous opinion of the board that the bids should be always opened to the public, to either competitors, newspaper men or anyone else. The request of Mr. G. W. Smith was denied.

**TO TRY TAROINA.**  
The board considered at some length reports upon the use of taroina in place of paiai, and finally decided to lay in a small supply for the settlement. A representative of the Hobson Drug Company appeared and made an extremely low price upon the drug to the board, but it was the belief of Superintendent Reynolds that the price, however low, was higher than the cost of paiai obtained from dry taro. Besides that, the lepers did not take kindly to the innovation, and he did not believe it was acceptable to them.

It was finally decided to make a trial of a small order to have on hand in case of emergency, when the paiai was short.

**MORE REPORTS.**  
The report of Dr. Richard Oliver, resident physician at Molokai, for the month of December, showed that there had been fourteen deaths of the settlement; during the month, twelve lepers, one koku and one infant. The epidemic of chicken pox has passed away. The epidemic of malarial fever and erysipelas has also subsided, there having been no new cases for several weeks, though a number of convalescents are still under treatment.

The report further showed that 231 patients were treated during the month. Of these, 126 were cured.

In the report of Dr. R. M. Maister, resident physician at the leper asylum, he stated the total number of inmates to be 170, of which 124 were males and 46 females. During the month, 12 males and three females were received.

**RESOLUTION OF RESPECT.**  
The following resolution was read and adopted:

Whereas, our esteemed friend and faithful collaborer, Dr. J. S. P. Pratt has been bereaved of a noble wife and a child of a wise and affectionate mother, now, therefore, it is

Resolved, that we, the members of the Board of Health, tender to him and to his family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this great affliction.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1902.

E. A. MOTT-SMITH,  
H. C. SLOGGETT,  
CHAS. B. COOPER,  
F. G. SMITH,  
WILLIAM AULD,  
W. L. MOORE.

**MINOR MATTERS.**  
Dr. E. S. Goodhue reported that there had been no more diphtheria in his district for several weeks, and general health conditions were good.

A report was read from Dr. L. E. Carter, showing one case of plague in New South Wales, and one death and one new

## THE HOLD-UP SCARE BOOMS THE TRADE IN FIREARMS

SINCE the burglars and hold-ups have begun to infest the city, revolvers are becoming more plentiful in the hip pockets of citizens whose business or pleasure compels them to be upon the streets after dark. All the business houses which make a specialty of selling firearms tell of an increased sale in revolvers, usually of the medium-sized pattern, which can be easily thrust into the side pockets of coats or into hip pockets without attracting notice.

That the citizens of Honolulu have come to a hearty realization of the danger which threatens them on streets after dark, where there is little traffic, is clearly indicated in the sales books of the gun stores. Since Christmas there have been more sales of revolvers and small arms in general than at any other period during the year. It was about a month ago when the stories of burglars, hold-ups, petty thieves and other midnight marauders began to go the rounds and the last week has brought to light a harvest of reports of the light-fingered gentry plying their evil trade in various parts of the city. Since then the pistol trade has boomed.

One gun seller states that a gentleman of a practical turn of mind invested in an arsenal of three small revolvers before Christmas, giving the explanation that he believed in making presents to his friends that were of practical value. It followed that three

cases in Hongkong, according to the latest advice.

Dr. R. J. Wilkinson reported that he had discovered a case of tuberculosis in a cow on Makaweli plantation, and the animal had been isolated. He asked that the board forward to him drugs for making tests, but it was decided that this could not be done, he not being a government physician. It was suggested that the matter be turned over to Dr. Sandow, who is the government physician, and that he be commissioned as a meat inspector for that purpose. The letter was finally left to President Sloggett for a reply.

A letter was read from Secretary Cooper, requesting from the Board of Health vital statistics and other information for the official handbook to be issued by the Territory. On motion, Dr. Sloggett was appointed a committee to prepare the desired data.

A petition from pupils of Kaulawela School for improvement in sanitary conditions at the school building, was referred to the Board of Education, together with the report of City Sanitary Officer Tracy, who said that the complaint was justifiable.

The request of Excelsior Lodge for permission to retain the old cesspool connections upon their premises on Fort street, which they expect to improve, was denied, and the usual sanitary regulations will be enforced.

E. Nishijima was reported by the medical examiners as having passed the required examination, and the board recommended that a certificate be issued to him.

The petition of Kealoha Pipi for permission to join his wife at the leper settlement was referred to Superintendent Reynolds.

The sanitary officer at Hilo reported that he had obtained permission from the Electric Light and Power Company to regulate their old water supply, which flows through the town in four ditches. He says that the people are well satisfied with the new arrangement. During the month he made 642 inspections.

## Petition Against the Bill of Wilcox.

SENTIMENT against the Wilcox bill, making Molokai a leper lazaretto, has been aroused at the settlement, and the first fruits of the indignation is presented in a petition against the passage of the bill, which has been prepared at Kalaupapa and Kalaupapa and started upon its way to Washington. The petition will be sent forward today.

The publication of the bill and the attacks upon it and defense offered aroused much feeling at the settlement. As told in a letter from Thomas K. Nathaniel, of the first named place, there has grown much sentiment, and at an impromptu meeting at Kalaupapa, Ambrise Hutchison made a strong speech against the proposition. Later he found reason to change his mind, and according to the letter of Mr. Nathaniel, Hutchison was a Notary and Father Wardill, also, are in favor of the passage of the measure.

The petition was prepared in the vernacular, and has been turned over to Charles H. Wilson for him to translate and send on to Washington, where it will reach the proper persons. This he has done in part, and the message will go forward to Senator Foraker, of committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, of the Senate, for presentation. It will also be laid before the House of Representatives later. The translation of the petition is as follows:

Kalaupapa and Kalaupapa, Molokai, T. H. I., January 15, 1902.

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

We, whose signatures are hereto annexed, leper patients, residents of the settlements of Kalaupapa and Kalaupapa, Island of Molokai, in the Territory of Hawaii, do humbly petition the Congress of the United States of America, now in session at the Capital at Washington, informing the Congress of our opposition to a bill now before your honorable body. This proposed law, presented by our deleget, R. W. Wilcox, will place the control and management of these settlements under the Federal Government, making them a place for the segregation of the lepers of the United States of America. It is the earnest prayer of your petitioners that the bill shall not pass, and we would assign the following reasons why it should not be enacted:

1. That your petitioners have never petitioned favoring the selection of these settlements as a place for the segregation of the lepers from the Mainland.

of his friends were each the recipients of a revolver at his hands.

Yesterday a bank clerk who was visited the night before by a burglar who carried away a part of his wardrobe, bought a revolver, and was surprised when he found three other young men making similar purchases. One of them was a young attorney who, a few nights ago, received hard usage from a person whom he asserts was a burglar. The sellers of firearms say that men who live at some distance from the center of the city are generally investing in seven-shooters.

There are police regulations which provide that any person not authorized by law, who shall carry, or be found armed with any bowie-knife, sword-cane, pistol, air-gun, slung-shot, or other deadly weapon, shall be liable to a fine. Most cities have such a police regulation, but when their streets are infested with highwaymen and thieves, the police are not active in finding who has a gun on his person and who has not. A citizen of reputable standing in any community is not adjudged to be morally violating such laws when he is merely providing himself with the means of warding off assailants whom the police would be glad to place under lock and key if they could but lay their hands upon them. The fact remains, however, that about every fourth male resident of the city is carrying a revolver at the present time, and the chances are that the hold-ups will meet with warm receptions from now on. Incidentally some of the more excitable young bloods may shoot each other.

2. Your petitioners are quite satisfied to remain under the jurisdiction and control of the Territorial government of Hawaii, as we were under the monarchy.

3. Your petitioners strongly urge that the care and control of the settlements, as well as of us, the unfortunate residents, shall continue under the Board of Health of the Territory of Hawaii.

The petition is signed by 369 persons, all residents of the two settlements, and the fact that they are bona fide signatures, some of them being known to the forwarding friend will be attested in the letter of Mr. Wilson. Mr. Nathaniel is a notary, and his letter will be taken as evidence that the petition was actually prepared upon the Island of Molokai, and that those whose names are attached are actually lepers, now resident there.

## PORTO RICANS GO TO JAIL

(From Thursday's daily.)

In the police court yesterday Judge Wilcox sentenced six Porto Ricans charged with vagrancy, to three months at hard labor. They were of the crowd arrested by High Sheriff Brown on Tuesday. Some of the others who had families were discharged, and the cases of the remainder were continued until today.

Lum Wo Sing, charged with assault and battery with a deadly weapon, was committed for trial.

George Rosa was arraigned on a charge of murder in the first degree. He is alleged to have caused the death of his brother, Joe Rosa. Attorneys Kauiukou and Robertson appeared for defendant. The case was continued until Saturday.

Joaquin Souza, charged with headless riding, was fined \$5 and costs.

Yesterday's arrests included: Juan Traveria, Alfreria Truocha, vagrancy; Ah Sang, larceny second degree; Ah Hong, investigation; Kalaui Fernandez, desertion; Ito, assault and battery on Kuma (w); W. Johnson, drunkenness; Juan Traveria and Alfreria Truocha, two Porto Ricans, were arrested yesterday morning. They were hanging about the police station and said that they were waiting to hear the results of the other Porto Rican cases. They were charged with vagrancy.

While Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth was driving in a hack at twilight last night, he caught Ito, a Japanese, in the act of beating Kuma, his wife. Just as Chillingworth was passing Ito hit the woman, who was sitting on a chair, a terrible blow in the face, and was promptly arrested.

Last night several complaints were received at the police station about night rowdiness in the Thomas Square district. Officers were several times dispatched in answer to telephone messages, but no arrests were made.

## FELL DEAD IN WIFE'S ARMS

(From Thursday's daily.)

While preparing for his intended departure on the steamer Alameda, which was to sail in the afternoon, William Farrant, a well known Honolulu, was stricken with heart failure yesterday morning at his home and fell lifeless into the arms of his wife. The deceased has not been in the best of health for some time, and the contemplated voyage to the Coast was for the purpose of getting relief. Previous to his sudden attack there was nothing to indicate that Mr. Farrant was other than a man fairly well able to make the journey, and his death was therefore all the more sad.

Mr. Farrant was sitting in the parlor of his home, at 55 School street, and Mrs. Farrant was eating breakfast. She heard her husband call and went into the parlor to see him. As she entered the room she saw that he was in the throes of an attack of some kind, and hurrying to him was just in time to catch his falling body in her arms. Drs. Cooper and Wood were called and pronounced the cause of death valvular disease of the heart. The body was removed to the Honolulu Undertaking parlors, and the funeral will take place from the Masonic Temple at 3 o'clock, under the auspices of the Masons, of which body the deceased was a member.

He was for some time connected with the Honolulu Ice Works, and recently had returned from Hawaii. He was forty-nine years of age, and a native of Brighton, England.

Mr. John Kelker, late of the Oahu Railway and Land Company, has accepted a position as machanic of the Hilo Railway Company. He left last week for his new home.

## NEW SUITS ARE FILED

## Honolulu People Complain In Court.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

A half dozen new suits were filed in the First Circuit Court yesterday, some of them of an extremely interesting nature.

For four or five times has the DeGreaves divorce case been in the courts; first the husband then the wife bringing the suit, but the court always refusing to grant the application. Yesterday John De Greaves again sued Caroline De Greaves for divorce, alleging adultery as heretofore, and John Stephenson is as before named as the co-respondent. He is the man who admitted living with the defendant at a former trial, and afterwards sued De Greaves for the money spent for the care of his wife.

**SUES THE HIGH SHERIFF.**

F. Lombard has brought suit against A. M. Brown, as high sheriff, for \$2,000 damages for false arrest. He claims to have been assaulted September 20, 1898, while sitting in his yard, by three policemen under the control of defendant; to have been searched and locked in a cell, and kept there until 11 o'clock of the next day, when released by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth. Plaintiff claims that he committed no offense, and no charge was made against him; and that by reason of said arrest, he suffered damages in the sum of \$2,000; the costs of the suit being borne by him into public contempt, disgrace, odium, ridicule and destitution. Plaintiff also alleges a similar arrest, January 26, 1897, when he claims to have been dragged on his back down a whole flight of stairs. Similar arrests were made May 17, 1897, March 16, 1897, and June 3, 1897, on which occasion he had been threatened with a revolver, no warrant having been issued, and he being always released. Plaintiff avers that he made several attempts to settle his claim for damages amicably, and failing, he petitioned Judge Perry to be allowed to bring suit without costs, but was refused. This refusal, he claims, made him ill, and while in bed, Messrs. Nosson and Schaefer came to his room and brought him \$200, telling him he could take that or nothing, as damages. That being weak, without money, and menaced with being ejected from his room, the rent of which he could not pay, and forced by dire necessity, he took the \$200, whose sight proved too much of a temptation to him, when he had been driven to destitution by defendants' acts.

Plaintiff asks then that he be allowed to bring suit for additional damages, on the ground that the agreement which was illegally and fraudulently imposed upon him, through the great pressure brought to bear by defendants' agents, while he was enfeebled by illness and in destitute circumstances, is void. Plaintiff alleges that his fifth arrest was made after the passage of the Newlands' resolution. The petition, which is a lengthy one, was evidently prepared by plaintiff himself without legal aid.

**CHARGES FRAUD.**

Frank Godfrey has sued John Kidwell to regain possession of valuable property to which defendant makes an adverse claim, and failing, makes an attempt to bring suit for the same. Plaintiff claims that Kidwell, through fraud and misrepresentation, and taking advantage of her ignorance of the English language, obtained a deed from Emma Metcalf Ikaika of this property without adequate compensation; plaintiff further alleges that the said Emma Ikaika had no authority to make such a transfer of deed, and asks the court to set it aside. The property is located in Manoa Valley, and the plaintiff's interest is said to be worth \$35,000. The property is the same as that involved in the suit against the Neumann estate, which was dismissed a few days ago.

**EJECTMENT SUIT.**

J. O. Carter et al., trustees of the Bishop Estate, have sued Lulla for ejectment from property on Wyllie street, valued at \$276.

**ANOTHER DIVORCE LIBEL.**

Lalela-Kuaila vs. Kuaila is the title of another divorce libel. The complaint alleges that they were married September 2, by Rev. W. N. Lono; that since then defendant has become intemperate and abusive. Libellant asks the custody of a minor child, and alimony of \$4 a week.

**STILL ANOTHER.**

Beke Ah Sing has brought suit against Akai Sing for divorce. She alleges that she married him only upon the request of her parents and other friends, but that he has never given her money or offered to support her, and that she has been living with her parents. She alleges also that he was away a great deal at night, coming back to the house to sleep daytimes, and she believes that he was a gambler. She alleges that finally her parents moved to Punahou, and that since then her husband has never called upon her, has never furnished her with any support, and apparently has no intention of doing anything for her, and that he is today an shrewish, belittles, a loafer and vagrant in Honolulu.

**IN FEDERAL COURT.**

Captain Merry has paid into the United States Court the sum of \$52,757, being the amount of judgment for the Bishop Estate fee in Pearl Harbor lands. The draft for that amount was signed by Paymaster Hall, and by him given to Captain Merry, who in turn made it payable to the Bishop Estate and placed it in Clerk Mallin's hands.

H. A. Bigelow appeared in court yesterday morning to object to the order of possession made by Judge Este upon the payment of the judgment. In the absence of Mr. Kinney the hearing of the objection was postponed. Mr. Dunne claims that the order is proper, and that there was no requirement by which he is compelled to give notice to defendant.

**SUPREME COURT.**

In the Supreme Court yesterday the concluding arguments were submitted in the case of Kapiolani Estate vs. A. S. Cleghorn et al.

Today the case of Jonathan Shaw vs. C. W. Heath, exceptions from First Circuit Court will be heard.

## WOULD YOU BELIEVE

The Statement of Some One in New York Quicker Than That of Someone in Honolulu.

Supposing you had a bad back; that is one that was weak, lame or caused you hours of suffering? Sometimes you had headache, and you would feel worn out, listless and played out generally. In such condition what would you most desire? Relief and cure. So would we all and so you can if you will listen to the advice of your neighbors. You may have tried many things without success; perhaps you read of some one in New York who was cured of a similar affection and tried his remedy. The failure may have made you skeptical. What you want in way of proof is the statement of a citizen of your own town, someone you can inquire of how he found relief. Now, that's just the kind of proof we are going to give you here.

Mrs. N. Joseph lives at the corner of Liliha and King streets, this city. She states as follows: "I was troubled for seven months with a lame back, and also suffered from occasional attacks of chills. These various complaints made my condition by no means a happy one, so that I much desired some remedy which would bring relief. This I found in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, some of which I obtained at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I am pleased to say that they gave me not merely temporary but permanent relief and I have not the least hesitancy therefore in recommending Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They are a good kidney medicine."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50. Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## BY AUTHORITY.

THE TREASURER APPROVES OF the following list of persons to act as Deputy Assessors and Collectors for the year 1902:

OAHU.—Alexander D. Thompson.  
Honolulu—James L. Holt and M. C. Amama.

Ewa and Waiānae—Frank K. Archer.  
Wailua—Edward Hore.  
Koolauloa—L. J. Aylett.

Koolaupeke No. 1—Henry C. Adams.  
Koolaupeke No. 2—James Davis.

MAUI.

Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai—G. H. Dunn.

Wailuku—James N. K. Keola.  
Makawao—W. O. Aiken.

Hana—M. H. Reuter.

HAWAII.

Hilo and North Hilo—George H. Williams.

Hamakua—William Horner.

South Kohala—Moses Kold.

North Kohala—William P. McDougall.

North Kona—J. Kaelemakule.

South Kona—H. John Ahu.

Kau—William P. Fennell.

Puna—Henry J. Lyman.

KAUAI.

Waimea and Niihau—Walter A. Wright.

Koloa—Henry Blake.

Lihue—J. B. Hanakiki.

Kaunaloa—J. W. Neal.

Hanalei—W. E. H. Deverill.

Approved: WM. H. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

Honolulu, December 31, 1901.

2349—Jan. 10, 17, 24.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII, AT CHAMBERS.—IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of Kekapa Robinson, of Kona, Hawaii, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of M. E. Robinson, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, executor of the will of said Kekapa Robinson, wherein he asks to be allowed \$384.37, and he charges himself with \$705.07, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him from all further responsibility as such executor.

It is ordered, that Friday, the seventh day of February, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m., before the judge of said court at the courtroom of said court at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Dated at Honolulu, this 26th day of December, 1901.

By the Court. HENRY SMITH, Clerk.

2348—Jan. 7, 10, 14, 17, 21.

**Olaa Assessments.**

THE 17TH AND 18TH ASSESSMENTS, of 50c each, are now bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month.

THE 19TH ASSESSMENT of 1¼¢ of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable November 20th.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten (10) days after the same are due at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the date on which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Limited, Stangenwald Building. ELMER E. FAXTON, Treasurer







